

Bankhead Bloc Shaky, Protests Can Stop Them

The 'Times'
And U. S. History

—See Page 3

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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Senate Tide Turning Against Bankhead Bill

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The tide has shifted in the Senate. It has shifted against the powerful vested interests of the farm bloc and its spokesmen in the Senate.

This is the big news tonight in the fight to sustain the President's veto of the Bankhead bill which would raise the food prices by close to 7 per cent.

Administration leaders said privately tonight that they have succeeded in lining up 40 votes against the motion to override the President's veto.

With only 33 Senators present and ready to vote, this is more than enough to block the two-thirds margin necessary to override the veto. A further shift could turn it into a majority in favor of the President.

BANKHEAD STRATEGY

Keenly aware of the changed situation, Senator John Bankhead of Alabama and other farm bloc leaders have decided on a new strategy to avoid a clear-cut showdown on the issue.

Bankhead served notice in the Senate late this afternoon that he would ask for a vote tomorrow on a motion to refer the President's veto message to the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Passage of the Bankhead motion would mean that Congress will take no definite action one way or the other on the President's veto message at this time.

As Senate majority leader Alben Barkley pointed out to newspapermen after adjournment of today's session, it would "leave the sword of Damocles suspended over the heads of the American people."

The Senate Agriculture Committee is packed with farm bloc Senators. At any time when it considered the circumstances were favorable, the committee could bring up the question of the President's veto.

This same strategy was pursued by the farm bloc in connection with the Pace bill, which would raise food prices by 11 per cent. The Pace bill was referred back to committee—where it will be held in suspense until the farm bloc thinks the time has come to strike.

BARKLEY URGES DEFEAT

Senator Barkley appealed for defeat of the motion to refer the veto message to committee, stating that the "country expects Congress to act."

"To sustain the President's veto," he said, "would strengthen the morale of the country more than anything else."

It looked tonight, however, as if

Canners to Gang Up On OPA Friday

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The National Canners Association is descending on the Capital in a big way on Friday—to put the heat on OPA Administrator Prentiss Brown and on members of Congress.

The Canners' lobby has been the spearhead of the drive to force Brown to rescind his order instituting grade labelling on all canned goods.

With Brown expected to make up his mind on this issue in the next few days, the Daily Worker has learned that the canners have decided to augment their regular lobby in Washington.

On Friday and Saturday at the Shoreham Hotel there will be a two-day session of leaders of the Canners' Association, including the board of directors, administrative council, section chairmen and state leaders of regional organizations.

The meeting had originally been scheduled for May, but the high command of the Canners' lobby decided to push the date ahead as a result of developments in Washington.

A special effort is being made to get OPA and other government officials to attend the meeting.

In its current information letter marked, "Not for publication—for members only," the Canners' Association said:

"In view of the grave national situation and acute problems facing the canning industry, the Association is making every effort to have the top government officials in authoritative positions participate in the program and thus assist the industry effort to obtain the greatest possible production of canned foods in 1943."

It is expected, however, that the meeting will devote more attention to the drive against grade labelling than to increase production of canned goods.

On Thursday the grade labelling issue will hit the House floor with a showdown on Rep. Charles A. Halleck's resolution to investigate efforts to institute grade labelling.

Indict 7 N. J. Firms In Meat Black Market

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, April 6.—Seven corporations and 11 individuals were indicted here by the U. S. Grand Jury on charges of "conspiracy to violate the price regulations and quota restrictions."

The conspiracy involved more than ten million pounds of black market meat and about \$2,000,000 in overcharges to consumers, the state OPA office declared here today.

Handed down March 30, the indictments were kept secret until today to enable OPA to complete investigations. The indictments deal with an alleged illegal traffic in beef and veal between Dec. 16 and Jan. 31 in New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

The technical charges involved "conspiracy to sell above ceiling prices and in excess of the OPA restriction order limiting deliveries of meat for civilian consumption."

Chief OPA attorney Nathan L. Jacobs said yesterday that the indictments were aimed at a "nation-wide ring." He said that alleged

(Continued on Page 4)

Green Urges Big Jefferson Rally

Gilbert Green, New York state secretary of the Communist Party yesterday urged all Party members and especially new members to attend the Workers School meeting April 19, in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. Earl Browder will be the featured speaker and Ambassador Claude G. Bowers has prepared a special paper for the meeting.

Green's statement follows:

"Today, especially, when America is fighting a life and death struggle for its very existence as a nation, a true understanding of its historical development is an indispensable weapon for victory. Our past contains invaluable clues for an active prosecution of the war, for a correct foreign policy, and for a consistent struggle against betrayers at home."

"When we study the nature of our general educational system, we can begin to understand more thoroughly the contribution that the Workers School is making to the American people. And especially can we see the appropriateness of the Workers School meeting in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson to take place at Mecca Temple on Friday evening, April 9. Ambassador Claude G. Bowers, who has already made excellent contributions to the understanding of Jeffersonian democracy, has written a profound summary of his

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HEADLINE FEATURES . . .

Coming Features . . .

MARTINIQUE AND OUR STATE DEPARTMENT

...

SLOVAK TROOPS REVOLT, JOIN RED ARMY!

...

ITALY'S UNDERGROUND

...

Prepared by the
D. W. Foreign Dept.

Read the Daily Worker Every Day!

(Continued on Page 8)

Fish's Aide, Jailed, Now Gets War Job

It took the courageous persistence of Wisconsin Congressman Howard McMurray to smoke out the fact that Ham Fish's secretary, jailed for perjury in connection with activities of foreign agents, is again working on a war contractor's job.

McMurray, on the floor of the House last week, refused to let Martin Dies browbeat him, and kept on asking Dies if his committee had ever unearthed any agents of Hitler.

Dies tried to intimidate the Wisconsin liberal by demanding that he himself provide the names of such Axis agents. But McMurray persisted in his question. When

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British Fascist Gets Life Imprisonment

LONDON, April 6 (UP).—William Frederick Craven, 28-year-old British fascist, was sentenced to life imprisonment today for attempting to assist the enemy and to a 14-year prison term for trying to communicate with the German Ambassador to Eire in Dublin.

The government charged that Craven tried to aid the enemy by mailing a letter to the German Legation in Dublin announcing his sympathy with the Axis cause and his willingness to aid it.

The news of Hill's release was made public by Rep. Fish when he tried to defend his pro-fascist friend and associate. In pronouncing sentence the judge pointed out that Craven had been found guilty of an act likely

to aid the enemy at a time when hundreds of his countrymen were dying in battle.

"The maximum sentence the law allows is penal servitude for life, and I cannot think that is too much for one who so behaves," the judge said.

Furriers Ask 2nd Front Now

NEWARK, April 6.—The apes and agents of Hitler seek to thwart the offensive spirit of the people, couching their reasons in terms of hesitation and defeatism, declared the second front resolution of Local 110, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union.

"The organized labor movement is aware of these sinister forces," said the workers in their call for immediate action on the Western front.

Allied Pilots Pulverize Axis Africa Bases, Down 53 Planes; Big Guns Pound Nazis in Kuban

Soviets Press Caucasus Gain, Firm at Izyum

LONDON, April 6 (UP).—Red Army artillery, bombarding a big German defense center in the Kuban bridgehead, prepared the way today for a new Soviet advance in the developing attack on the remnants of the Axis Caucasus army.

The Soviet Tuesday noon communiqué reported that the guns had destroyed more than 50 German firing points in softening up the defense for the infantry and tanks.

A German High Command communiqué reported that the Soviet attack had slackened because of heavy losses but it indicated that the Red Army command was only making ready for a new thrust, perhaps to Stockholm implicitly denied the communiqué also by reporting that the Axis forces, Germans and Romanians, were under "terrible" pressure.

The Stockholm dispatches said that the Soviets were attacking by way of extensive artillery preparation and that they had succeeded in crossing mine fields into the main enemy defense lines where hand to hand fighting was going on.

Stockholm received reports that the Soviets had occupied the railroad station of Bakanskaya, just north of Novorossiisk naval base, the main enemy stronghold, after a day of street fighting Sunday. This was not confirmed.

There are two Bakanskaya, both railroad towns. Upper Bakanskaya is eight miles northwest of Novorossiisk, lower Bakanskaya is ten miles northeast of Novorossiisk.

Hold Izyum Lines

United Press Moscow dispatches said that the Soviets were holding their big bridgehead in the Izyum sector of the Donets river front against steadily mounting enemy pressure. The Red Army newspaper Red Star said that fighting was intense day and night and that the Germans were moving reserves steadily into the battle to replace their heavy casualties.

For nearly two weeks, a United Press Moscow dispatch said, the Germans had been throwing their infantry and tanks, supported by strong plane forces, into their attempt to take the Soviet bridgehead on the western bank of the river. The Soviets were said not only to be holding their ground but to be improving their positions while also fortifying their positions along the eastern bank.

The enemy succeeded in pressing back the Soviet outposts, and its infantry, up to a regiment strong, began to advance on the main line of resistance of the Soviet defense was heavily bombed, after which there followed a tank attack supported by artillery batteries. Infantry moved behind the tanks.

The enemy succeeded in pressing back the Soviet outposts, and its infantry, up to a regiment strong, began to advance on the main line of resistance. Just as the German infantry went into the attack, Soviet artillery opened fire and the enemy was forced to roll back. And still the enemy launched attack after attack.

As a result of a number of violent encounters in which the Soviet artillery particularly distinguished itself, the enemy was thrown back to his initial positions, and all his attacks in this strategically important area were repelled. The Soviet units hold their positions.

The British Exchange Telegraph Agency reported in a dispatch from Zurich that the Italian government was preparing mass evacuation of Naples. Sunday's Fortress raid destroyed telephone communications with the city, the dispatch said, and rescuers still were digging for bodies late Monday night.

Flying Fortresses from French

Devastating Assault Ranges From Tunisia to Naples

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, April 6 (UP).—Allied fliers, in their greatest single day's performance since the Tunisian campaign started, shot down 53 enemy planes Monday, smashed scores of others aground and hammered ten enemy bases from Tunisia through Sicily to Naples, it was announced today.

Allies Continue Raids on Europe

LONDON, April 6 (UP).—A strong force of Allied planes swept across the English Channel today resuming the air offensive against Axis Europe in which 21 targets have been hit since Friday night.

Photographs taken over Antwerp meanwhile revealed that American precision bombers on Monday knocked out the Eria Aero Engine Works, an important Nazi depot for repairing Focke Wulf and Messerschmitt fighters.

The RAF's big bombers were grounded Monday night but fighters and Royal Navy planes attacked channel shipping.

One medium and two small ships were bombed 10 miles north of Dieppe and the Air Ministry news service said it was believed that "more than one bomb hit the leading ship." Typhoon fighters damaged two Haiku-class motor torpedo boats which also lay mines and are about 90 tons near La Loup.

The American photographs showed that direct hits were scored on buildings in the Ninth U. S. Air Force in the Middle East started the day's offensive with an overnight raid on Naples only a few hours after Flying Fortresses had attacked the big Italian port. Cairo dispatches said damaging hits were scored on two of the big mules which serve the dual purpose of breakwaters and mooring wharves.

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Flying Fortresses from French

(Continued on Page 4)

Planes Slash Foe in Burma

NEW DELHI, April 6 (UP).—American and British airmen teamed up yesterday to deal destructive blows to Japanese objectives over a widespread area of Burma, and RAF fliers routed a large enemy formation attempting to raid Allied bases in Southeastern Bengal, it was announced today.

The Allied fliers struck at the Japanese over a 600-mile front from the Shingbwiyand area of Northern Burma, where Japanese ground forces were strafed and bombed by U. S. fighter planes, to Rangoon, where RAF heavy bombers blasted the central railway station with 1,000-pound bombs in a night attack that started big fires.

Not a plane was lost in yesterday's American operations, a communiqué of the 10th U. S. Air Force reported. In addition to the fighter attack on enemy troops around Shingbwiyand, these included daylight raids by medium bombers on Mandalay and by heavy Liberators on Prome, 166 miles north of Rangoon.

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The organized labor movement is aware of these sinister forces," said the workers in their call for immediate action on the Western front.

Lull on Land, Storm in the Air By a Veteran Commander

NOTHING of importance developed in the land fighting in Tunisia. The Second United States Army Corps (one of General Patton's) is trying to advance southeast of El Guettar in an attempt to join forces with the British Eighth Army.

In view of the fact that Rommel has nothing but a rearguard in this sector, the goal, while it sounds attractive, has little strategic importance at this juncture. Such a junction would come too late, much too late to be decisive.

Along the entire 200-mile corridor which runs northward to Tunis and Bizer, Allied troops stand facing east, but nowhere has there been made an advance which would seriously threaten Rommel's flank.

Furthermore, there can be no reasonable doubt now that he has completely joined forces with von Arnim and that the campaign in Tunisia will now enter into the phase which could have been avoided, i.e., the phase of tough and bloody battles against the combined Axis forces holding the entrenched camp of Tunis-Bizer.

Rommel's goal and objective, conceived at El Alamein five months ago, has been achieved. He lost numerous pieces of his "tail" on the way, but his "body" has reached the place where he intended to give the last battle.

It is doubtful that it will be possible for the German generals in Tunisia to effect a "Dunkirk" evacuation. It is more likely that they will stand and fight, carrying out their orders to DELAY THE OPENING OF A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE as much as possible by acting as a general nuisance in Tunisia.

WHILE a lull has come over the land fighting, a real storm broke in the air. Allied bombers raided Kiel and Antwerp. The raid was one of the largest, some 750 machines participating. Only 12 failed to return which means that the opposition was weak (compare the 40 German bombers shot down over Leningrad alone on Saturday and Sunday).

Down south U.S. Flying Fortresses, now based in North Africa, raided the ports of Naples, Carloforte (Sardinia) and Syracuse (Sicily).

The former raids were, of course, strategic in character, while the latter were tactical, i.e., designed to affect the actual fighting in Tunisia by obliterating the ports which serve for the supplying and reinforcement of Arnin and Rommel.

Furthermore, an enemy convoy en route to Africa was attacked by Allied aircraft. One destroyer was blown up, 18 enemy air transports shot down and 13 enemy fighters downed.

This aerial action does begin to look like something.

ACTION on the Eastern Front was limited to the repelling of German attacks in medium force on the Donets and to offensive operations by the Red Army on the Taman Peninsula where the junction and key point of Krymavaya appears to be under Soviet attack. It is also probable (judging by the Soviet war map) that Novorossiisk continues to be under the fire of Soviet guns.

The Germans seem to have made a major aerial effort against Leningrad, for we learn that 40 of their bombers were destroyed Saturday and Sunday over the city and its approaches.

It is interesting to note that General Stilwell said the other day that U.S. bombers now had bases "within bombing range of Japan." Now the thing is to bomb, instead of wishing for bases around Vladivostok.

Ready to Fight Nazis, Says Rumania Major

By V. Spiru

MOSCOW, April 6 (ICN).—When I asked him for his opinion of his German "brother-in-arms," the war prisoner Major Jon Buzoianu of the 9th infantry regiment, fifth infantry division made a broad, expansive gesture, adding sarcastically, "To tell the truth I found my brothers far more

"sympathetic" when I faced them at the front in the Carpathians and on the Sereth in the years of 1916 and 1917. We knew then that the Germans was our enemy. He did the same thing to Rumania then as today, only without concealment and without claim to being our "brother-in-arms."

I took advantage of the excuse that certain things have now changed to remark, "But the Germans must at least have preserved some formalities?"

"I personally," replied Major Buzoianu, "have not noticed it much. Let me tell you of some of my experience, and you will have to agree with me."

"I got to know the German troops who came to us from Yugoslavia and Greece pretty thoroughly. They behaved in our country just as they did in both of those conquered countries. Ostensibly they had come to protect the frontiers they guaranteed, having first curtailed them. But everywhere they behaved as if they never intended to quit our frontiers again."

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

"They felt themselves the masters of our country—and now for the significant personal experience. I and several of my comrades were traveling from Bucharest to Rumania. At Ploesti five German soldiers boarded our train, invaded our compartment and bluntly demanded that we surrender our seats to them."

"When we politely remarked that we were officers, they replied, jeering, 'gyp officers! Do Wallachians also need officers? What do you want an army for? We will swaddle the baby without your help?'

Knox Reports U-Boat Activity On Increase

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UP).—German submarine activity in the Atlantic has been stepped up and the situation is serious. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said today in revealing that sinkings had increased.

"There is quite a lot of evidence of increased submarine activity," he told a press conference. "There are more sinkings. In March the situation was worse than in February. Considerably. It's a serious situation. Nobody is complacent about it, or should be."

Knox said more German submarines than ever were prowling the Atlantic, apparently operating chiefly in the central areas where they were out of reach of long range land-based patrol planes. He also said the enemy was using new tactics in submarine warfare, but did not give details.

Politics Seen In Delay of De Gaulle Visit

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UP).—Washington United Press stories on the postponement of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's visit to North Africa indicated yesterday that political rather than military considerations were responsible.

The Fighting French in London announced Monday that Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had asked de Gaulle not to come to Africa at this time since Gen. Henri Giraud is greatly occupied with the Tunisia offensive. Secretary of State Cordell Hull likewise insisted yesterday that politics had nothing to do with this action, which French circles see as a grave blow to the unity of all Frenchmen against the Axis.

A United Press story by H. O. Thompson from Washington said, however, that "the wide gulf between de Gaulle's ideas and those of the French administration in North Africa" was the chief reason for Eisenhower's action. (See editorial page 6.)

Soviet Woman Pilot Downed Five Nazis

MOSCOW, April 6 (ICN).—Further details have just been received about the aviatrix Lillian Litvak. Together with her friend, Catherine Budanova, she arrived from Moscow in an air regiment last autumn.

In all, during one year's service in the air force, Junior Guards Lieutenant Litvak has accounted for five planes, of which three were shot down by her in single combat.

During her last flight, which incidentally was her 130th battle assignment, Litvak was attacked by four Messerschmitts. Despite being wounded in the leg she continued the battle until her ammunition and gasoline were spent.

Lillian Litvak was decorated by the Soviet Government with the Order of the Red Star for valor and heroism in action.

Australians Over Europe
CANBERRA, April 6 (UP).—Air Minister A. S. Drakford announced today that the British Air Ministry had agreed to the formation of all-Australian squadrons to serve in the European theater.

Beg Pardon
An unfortunate transposition of type occurred in the Hans Berger article dealing with the Alter-Erich case in Tuesdays Daily Worker which made it, in one section, unintelligible. In view of the importance of the article, it will be reprinted in full in the forthcoming issue of The Worker.

AT STALINGRAD
Finally on the Stalingrad front we were deprived of the right to eat the provisions sent from Rumania. At the same time they took over the monopoly of "caring" for the wounded at the front, with the result that many thousands of Rumanian wounded men and officers perished.

"Now the Germans have achieved what they wanted. The 'kypales' as they call us, their 'brothers-in-arms' have neither soldiers nor officers. They are either dead or prisoners of war. Rumania is disgraced, it has no army any more."

Major Buzoianu pronounced these last words with pain and bitterness and fell silent. Then he rose and said in parting,

"Major Buzoianu comes from old peasant stock. It is tough and tenacious like our whole nation. Yesterday I joined the anti-fascist group among the Rumanian war prisoners. Our aim is clear: Rumania must get out of this war. And if it should be necessary, old soldier that I am, I am prepared to face our German 'brothers-in-arms' as I did in the first World War in the Carpathians and on the Sereth."

Crews of 12 Transports Ask FDR Free Africa Prisoners

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The crews of twelve American transport vessels now in Algerian waters have petitioned President Roosevelt to intervene for the release of the Spanish Republican prisoners in North Africa, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

The ship chairmen of the union crews on these transports affixed their names to the petition, after circulating it among the sailors. The men involved are members of both the National Maritime Union, CIO, and the West Coast Seamen's International Union, AFL.

"Whereas unity and active support of all peoples is needed in our war effort against the Axis," said the petition to the President.

"And whereas, today in North African jails, anti-fascists who fought in Spain for three years still wait for the day when they shall be set free to join in the war against the fascists,

Therefore be it resolved that the crews (of these twelve transports) petition President Roosevelt and the military and civil authorities in North Africa to free these prisoners."

On top of this petition, the men on the ships also made a collection of 17,015 francs or \$340, and turned it over to the Spanish Anti-Fascist committee in Algiers.

Mme. Chiang's Union Speech Excites Coast

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The West Coast is still talking about the surprise visit which Mme. Chiang Kai-shek paid to a meeting of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Local 10, a week ago Monday night, the first labor audience that the Generalissimo's wife has addressed in her American tour.

Significant aspect of this unique meeting is the fact that among the speakers who greeted her in the Local 10, CIO, hall was Jack Shelley, president of the AFL Central Labor Council, and Gus Gaynor of the Railroad Brotherhoods.

Since it was a regular Monday night membership meeting, many of the dockers were in their working clothes and the Mississi captured the audience when she addressed them as "Fellow Workers."

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek told the crowd that not only is "China's cause our cause," as many speakers had said, but "I desire to add that your cause is China's cause."

She appealed for more intensified production, urged that "No dissension, no difference of opinion come between us," stressing the need of providing munitions "not only for yourself but for China as well."

Harry Bridges, international president of the union, wired regrets from Washington that he could not attend, recalling "the fervor of our solidarity with the Chinese people was demonstrated in the past by our refusal to load scrap iron . . . c o n s i g n e d to the Japanese murderers."

Other speakers, among whom were prominent AFL and CIO officials, stressed the spirit of unity in American labor and solidarity of all labor with China.

Tunisia Fight Flares Up



Air fighting took the center of the stage in the Tunisia theatre yesterday, with 18 big transports downed. On land the Yanks made a five-mile advance, unresisted, from El Guettar toward a junction with the British Eighth Army moving from Gabes. French and Americans were also reported on the move at Ousselat and Fondok. In the north, British First Army moved on toward Mateur after taking El Aouina.

After the uprising in St. Nazaire last spring, when the population spontaneously assisted the British commandos raid, the Nazis seized hundreds of innocent people in the hope of intimidating the underground leaders whom they could not find.

These hostages write out their newspapers painfully, most often in long-hand, and distribute copies in the jails where they are held.

Creating these papers is, of course, a dangerous and heroic job; but even more so is the fact that these papers are smuggled out of France, a testimony to the strength of the underground movement.

Often these papers show signs that different parts of them are written by different people, says Grenier. Apparently when one hostage is executed, someone else takes his place to write articles on various subjects.

One of the secret leaflet-paper republishers Vislor Hugo's Hyms Aux Morts (Hymn to the Dead). Another writes a powerful address to the defenders of Stalingrad.

One paper put out an issue to celebrate the New Year: "We have fought and suffered for France," the unknown and anonymous writer says; "the joy of seeing her rise again is worth more to us than all other joys."

Often these papers deal with concrete issues and living conditions of the prisoners; one article is headlined "Cold wave starts; we demand woolens and heat."

The editorial in one paper, which is typical of the spirit in all of them, concludes:

"Our oppressors try to ruin our morale by every means in their power. They lay siege to our resistance with their treacherous weapons. Our stomachs are tortured with hunger. Our isolation is complete. We never hear from our families. The enemy anxiously waits for our nervous breakdown, for our panic. He counts on our physical crack-up."

"But we have all shown him that he is committing a gross blunder. The morale of a French patriot is beyond his reach."

Grenier comments on these papers:

BAKU OIL FIELDS

The oil workers of one of the Baku oil fields have completed their quarterly plan ahead of schedule and pledge to produce an additional 8,500 tons of fuel by the end of the month.

And so throughout the country, tank builders and food workers, miners and building workers, metallurgists and clothing workers—they are all contributing their share to the special high command fund.

On the 25th anniversary of the Red Army this socialist competition gave the state over and above the target figures, planes, tanks, artillery, additional arms and munitions for a number of formations and divisions.

WAR SUPPLIES
And now again, when May Day is but a few weeks off, the working people of the Soviet Union are competing with each other to give their country war materials in excess of the plan. Dispatches to this effect are pouring in from all parts of the Soviet Union—from Leningrad to the Island of Sakhalin.

The workers in Kuibyshev started a mass movement for a special high command fund of arms and munitions turned out in excess of the quota. The socialist competition has spread far and wide.

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Cacchione Hits Judge's Negro Smear

Calls Surpless 'Anti-Social'

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist, yesterday denounced Magistrate Abner Surpless as "anti-social and a character out of Dickens" for demanding life imprisonment for so-called "mugging."

Magistrate Surpless made his statement in connection with two alleged "mugging" cases before him Monday, in which Negroes were charged with robbing white women of small sums in out-of-the-way places during night or early morning hours. In both cases the perpetrators were said by the police and the metropolitan press to have been caught and alleged "confessions" obtained.

Mr. Cacchione scored Judge Surpless' demand for the life penalty as "wholly reactionary."

"Magistrate Surpless' excursions in the headlines solve nothing," said Mr. Cacchione. "His proposals to stop so-called mugging by life penalties will not stop muggings. On the contrary, the judge's reckless statements only tend to obscure the problem and to strengthen the distorted notion about our borough."

"I am for enforcement of the law to protect lives and property of our citizens, but the welfare of the community will never be protected by reverting to medieval methods or by loosely referring to all crimes as muggings. Nor will the common welfare be served by loose implications that the Negro people are in any way responsible for the so-called crime wave. The Negro people are no more responsible than is any other section of the community."

The spokesman declined to say what the OPA had in mind concerning the proposed readjustment but indicated that rationing has shown that there is enough meat for everybody.

"Our reports show a few more spots over the country," he said. "But we expected them. It will take at least two more weeks for the program to reach full effectiveness. At the end of that period, we expect to make a few changes."

He said New York, Boston and Washington so far are the only cities where dealers are having to resort to point sales to keep surplus meat from spoiling. Recurrence of similar situations are not expected since the dealer, beginning next week, will have to surrender rationing coupons to buy meat.

OCD Issues Protection Plan For War Plants

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A program for protecting war production plants against the "four horsemen" of industrial destruction—fire, accident, sabotage and air raid—was announced today by James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense.

Wholehearted cooperation of both management and labor in a program is assured, Mr. Landis said, by the membership of OCD's recently-formed Industrial Protection Council, composed of representatives of eight major groups of labor and management.

Mr. Landis' statement announcing the plant protection program follows:

"The organization of the Industrial Protection Council of the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense marks an important advance in securing the protection of industrial establishments. The Office of Civilian Defense has been entrusted with the development of a protection program for plants, facilities and installations not owned or operated by the government or assigned to the responsibility of the War or Navy Departments.

"This council represents a united effort on the part of management and labor to assist the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense in securing the protection of production, personnel, property, materials and products from the effects of every kind of enemy action."

Get Tough with 'Liberals' Balking on Poll Tax Fight

Wherever you look through the record of the present Congress you will find three things: defeatism on the home front, appearer Republicans, and poll-taxers. The last two add up to the first.

HULAN JACK RESOLUTION

The last week of the New York legislature unanimously passed and sent to Congress a request for passage of H.R. 7. The resolution was introduced by Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack. But Washington reports that Jerry Voorhis, who represents the 12th California District, has flatly refused to sign. Voorhis' position of stooge to the Dies Committee, which he deserted only this year to take a similar job with the Kerr Committee, is the answer, of course.

The pressure from the poll-taxers on their non-poll tax colleagues is tremendous. It works through every possible channel of threat and of promise. The answer from the other side, of course, must be even greater pressure from the folks at home.

There are 435 members of the House of Representatives. Of these 69 are poll-taxers. Leaving them out, we have 366 members who don't have to protect their own skins on the poll tax, and should sign the discharge petition. But Washington reports indicate only about 125 have signed. That leaves

Anti-Fascists Jam Carnegie Hall



General view of the 3,000 and more anti-fascists who jammed Carnegie Hall Monday night to support demands for immediate release of Spanish Republican prisoners in North African concentration camps.

Urge Use Of School Machinery

Machinery in New York vocational high schools can be put to work for the war program and young people fitted for industry and military service, if the Board of Education will initiate a production training program, the Teachers Union of New York said yesterday.

Such a program could produce items for government agencies which are undesirable for commercial establishments but needed by Army, Navy, Red Cross, war relief agencies and similar bodies, the union said.

A major proportion of the school vocational facilities are still being used to train young people on a non-productive basis, the union asserts.

A resolution which teachers are sending to trade unions, other teacher organizations and parent-teacher groups notes that a comparable program has functioned successfully in National Youth Administration schools for years, producing machine parts, hand tools, gun parts and other items for the Brooklyn and Portsmouth Navy Yards. Vocational schools or their prototypes in Great Britain and the Soviet Union have long since adopted such programs, the resolution adds. It recommends War Production Board, management and labor cooperation with the Board of Education in such a project.

Say 'Times' Wrong On History Study

Leading educators and history instructors, though agreeing with the New York Times on the necessity of more studies in American history, yesterday took issue with that paper's recent survey intending to show a widespread ignorance of basic historic facts.

Dr. John E. Wade, superintendent of New York City schools, asserted that in the city's fifty-four high schools 92 per cent of the students passed the history regents examinations, indicating a good knowledge of basic American history.

Mayor LaGuardia and Dr. Guy E. Shavely, executive secretary of the Association of American Colleges both felt that there is an inadequate emphasis on what the Mayor called "old fashioned classroom work." Others who feel the same way pointed out that there is overcrowding and lack of individual attention to students.

Dr. Edwin W. Adams, high school director of Philadelphia, felt that the Times placed too strong an emphasis on dates, names, and places to the exclusion of the study of historic trends and what he called "social implications."

Similar views were expressed by Dr. E. R. Mosher, head of education studies at New York City College, and Dr. Roscoe West, president of New Jersey State Teachers College.

Miss Rachel M. Jarrod, head of the department of history at the New Jersey College stated:

"The test used in the survey includes much factual information that hardly seems significant. It is noticeable that the questions answered correctly by the highest percentage are those on outstanding figures of the present and our inventions which have contributed to our industrial life of today, indicating where emphasis has been placed. Instead of trying to teach so many facts, a few outstanding developments better taught would contribute to a clearer understanding of the effect of the past on the shaping of our present policies."

In identical telegrams to the two New York Senators, the Communist leader declared that overriding the veto "would constitute a genuine victory for the Axis."

Sustaining the veto, Amter wired, is essential to preparing the home front for a great land invasion in Europe.

Similar messages were sent to all forty-five Congressmen of New York State.

WLB Grants 1,350 Pay Equality

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The National War Labor Board today unanimously directed the Condenser Corporation of America to pay to its 1,350 workers at its plant in South Plainfield, N. J., a sum equal to four cents an hour for hours worked during the period from May 1 to October 5, 1942. The sum will compensate these workers for wage inequalities existing during that time.

The Condenser Corporation is a subsidiary of the Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corporation. The wage award granted by the NWLB today is in addition to a general wage increase of ten cents an hour, retroactive to October 5, 1942, which was granted to all the employees of Cornell-Dubilier and its subsidiaries on December 29, 1942.

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Amter Urges Bankhead Bill Be Killed

Israel Amter, state chairman of the Communist Party, yesterday called upon Senators Wagner and Mead to sustain the President's veto of the Bankhead Act in order to prevent collapse of "the whole anti-inflation front."

The meeting was supported by the Spanish Section of the Free World Association, the Greater New York Industrial Council, France Forever, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, International Workers Order, Confederated Spanish Societies, Spanish Democracy Committee and other organizations.

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Speaks for Loyalists



Two young and pretty officers of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee go over the itinerary with Seaman John Hess, just returned from a trip to North Africa. Hess saw conditions of Spanish Republicans under Vichyite jailers at first hand and will reveal what he saw in a five-state tour. He will urge mass audiences to demand that the State Dept. help free these anti-fascists from concentration camps. The Committee is seeking \$500,000 to feed, clothe and rehabilitate these Spanish refugees who have escaped from Franco and Vichy.

Girls Saved From Nazi Slavery

MOSCOW, April 6 (ICN).—"You Saved us from Slavery" is the title under which Red Star prints a letter from 21 young women and girls in the village of Sosnovka in the Smolensk region, addressed to Red Army men.

"We spent 17 months in German thralldom," reads the letter. "We had no right to walk one end of the village to the other without the commandant's permit, and a special pass was required for going to a neighboring village.

"But no one can ever make Russians slaves. We believed that you would come back; we secretly read your leaflets, and they lent us greater confidence in our inevitable liberation.

"On February 23rd we decided to mark Red Army Day by a general stoppage, that is, all of us staying away from work. The German monster punished us, forcing us to work all day long outside in the cold, without food, and locked us in a cold shed for the night, and the next day drove us again to work, and kept us another night in the cold shed.

WE ARE NOT SLAVES

"This was torture. But we are glad that by our act of protest we showed these vermin that we are not slaves and cannot be subjugated.

"At work we were beaten. As soon as anyone lifted his head the supervisor hit him with a spade on the back of her shoulders, demanding that we work without for a moment straightening our backs.

"In the Spring of 1942 the unbearable work, dampness and hunger gave rise to disease, and there were many cases of typhus. The sick were sent to an isolated village and no one was permitted to render them medical or any other aid.

"The retreating Hitlerite dogs began to ship all the able bodied people, particularly the youth, for slave work to Germany. We did not want to go. All the young people assisted by their older folk, began to hide wherever possible.

"Natasha Zhitunova, for instance, spent four days curled up under a Russian stove. Some hid in attics and cellars, some disguised themselves as old women and hid in holes dug in the snow.

"This lasted for four days. At times we were desperate, as the German police kept watch over every house, demanding the every people.

"Finally, when it seemed that there was no way out and that gang-gang labor would inevitably be our lot, the Red Army appeared.

"On March 10th, at 5 A. M. we were freed from slavery."

Unity Slate Sweeps Big Ford Local

(Continued from Page 1)

11,937 ballots to 4,448 for his nearest opponent.

The closest race took place between Joseph Twyman and Pat Rice for the office of vice president with Twyman from the Llewellyn slate getting 9,955 votes to Rice's 8,938. McCusker the Ste. Marie candidate trailed far behind. Rice had been the candidate for the presidency last year and was nosed out by Ste. Marie.

The Ford election drew the attention of the city generally, and the result has created quite a stir.

Ste. Marie, a Republican and leader in the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, campaigned on a red-baiting program. The "Unity for Action" ticket campaigned on a clear-cut win-the-war progressive union policy, full support of the national leadership of the United Automobile Workers, full confidence in President Roosevelt and for the closest cooperation of all the United Nations.

The award, possibly the first to an American unit in any theater, entitles each of the four companies of the battalion to carry a blue citation streamer attached to its flag. The 6th Infantry is believed to have more battle honors than any other regiment in the U. S. Army.

Brazil to Attend Allied Food Conference

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UP).—Brazil has accepted this country's invitation to attend the United Nations food conference scheduled to convene April 27.

Lauds Work Of Northwest Labor Lobby

(Special to the Daily Worker)
SEATTLE, April 6.—An official joint labor lobby operating at the Washington state legislature, which recently ended its biennial 60-day session, was deemed the most important single factor in labor and social legislation at the session by Mervin L. Cole, legislative representative of the AFL Building Service Employees Union.

Represented were AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhood organizations, with every accredited labor delegate or representative having voice and vote on all matters.

"Compared with two years ago the lobby was much stronger and far more effective," Cole said. "A proper understanding of the labor policy may be the answer to better leadership in future sessions."

United support by the labor lobby of the equal wages for women bill is credited with the tremendous victory achieved by the measure, which passed by an overwhelming vote.

The lobby met daily. Ex-officio chairman was James A. Taylor, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor. W. L. Brackenreid, an official of the state AFL, usually acted as lobby secretary, and when Taylor was absent acted as chairman pro tem.

"On many bills AFL delegates might reach a prior agreement either by instructions of the state convention, or by vote of the legislative committee," Cole explained. "The CIO and Brotherhood delegates reached many agreements outside of the lobby meeting, but all such agreements on bills were submitted for joint consideration by the lobby as a whole.

"Upon discussion and vote, the lobby could adopt an official position for all of labor and united action followed.

"Whenever a vote was taken, those abstaining were requested to so inform the lobby, and their rights were respected," Cole said.

"On major disagreements, the labor took no vote but left matters up to the individual group."

Two major weaknesses cited by Cole were lack of representation of several powerful labor organizations and frequent tendency to "play politics" behind the scenes, to the detriment of official lobby decisions.

Castillo Police Arrest Leading Communist

(By Wireless to Inter-Centrist News)

BUENOS AIRES, April 6.—The Argentine anti-fascist journalist Ernesto Guidici, director of the weekly *Orientacion* and attorney for the Argentine Communist Party, was arrested last week as he was leaving the public funeral services in memory of Marcelo T. de Alvear, deceased Radical Party leader.

Guidici attended the affair, in company with Pedro Chiarantini, leader of the Construction Workers Union, as an official representative of the Communist Party.

Guests of honor will be Dr. Jose Antonio Aguirre, Archbishop Athanasius, Zlatko Balocovic, Jacob Ben Ami, Elizabeth Bergner, Victor Borge, Jean Brierre, Dr. A. A. Brill, Mady Christians, Charles Collins, Hon. Edward Cora, Pachita Crespi, Adalberto Defora, Hugo Ernst, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Ivan Goll, Burritt Hershey.

Also Stefan Heym, Maurice Hinman, Boris Ivens, Dr. Foster Kennedy, Maxim Kopf, Dr. David Z. Krinsky, Leo Krzycki, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Professor Emil Lengyel, Professor Max Lerner, Ray Lev, Dr. Li Yu Ying, Michigan State Senator Stanley Nowak, Michael J. Obermeier.

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The list of speakers included outstanding spokesmen of the Radical Party, the national Chamber of Deputies, the Senate, the anti-fascist women's Victory Committee, the Socialist Party, and the Argentine Confederation of Labor.

Speakers who stressed the need for national democratic unity "without exclusions" were greeted with particularly enthusiastic applause.

The large audience paid close attention to those passages which repudiated native fascists and the present national and international policy of the Ramon Castillo government.

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Arrests Bare Job Deference Racket

Job-Selling Creates Absenteeism Chaos

A Hudson County grand jury indictment of seven men drew attention yesterday to the newest racket—job-selling to aid in obtaining draft deferment.

The indictment disclosed that men paid as much as \$500 to obtain jobs at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., yards at Kearny. According to the indictment, the persons under charges, among them a plant manager and two foremen, had a neat scheme whereby military service dodgers, with a recommendation from the outside in their hands, went directly to the supervisor of the shipyard's machine shop and went to work.

Deferments for some men, so employed, were procured as quickly as on the very day that the jobs took effect.

FOREMAN HELD

One of the arrested men is Frank T. Abbott of Jersey City who was foreman of more than 2,000 machine shop employees in the yard.

No sooner did the recommended "employees" arrive than Abbott would give them a letter recommending deferment that would let them through the plant's employment office, assistant prosecutor Atwood Wolf said.

Wolf quoted two brothers, Frank and Salvatore Consigliaro, as saying that they paid \$500 each for a machine job. The scheme worked like a charm, resulting in deferment immediately.

The indictment brought out that most of the unskilled job-seekers were the Consolidated Products Co., Inc., of 338 Doremus Ave., Newark, as a reference, saying that the men had experience. One of the indicted men, William Wolf, is plant manager of Consolidated.

The assistant prosecutor disclosed that some 200 have gone through the draft deferment mill. The indicted men are charged with employing these persons as "experienced" workers when they knew they had none, and only sought to dodge military service.

The indictment gave substance to often-heard charges that men in shipyards and other war plants are allowed to loaf or come in and out when they wish. Unions have often called attention to such "scabs" against the war effort and pointed to them as heavy contributors to willful absenteeism.

Legitimate shipyard workers frequently point to groups of men in their yard who have no special skill, but somehow get by with loafing that extends for many hours. Questionable characters, gamblers, and like elements are particularly in need of a "cover-up" job in a shipyard. They have neither ability nor desire to contribute to ship construction.

When the Hudson County indictment was announced, President Lynn H. Kornoroff of the Federal yards, issued a statement declaring that the men indicted would be immediately suspended pending disposition of their case in court.

"New angles made public by the indictment and arrests had long been known by the company," Mr. Kornoroff said. The company first reported the situation to the authorities shortly after the yard had been returned to the management by the Navy Department on Jan. 6, 1942. He explained following a company investigation that brought forth evidence confirming its suspicions.

Kornoroff disclosed that the first

Farmers Open Deduction Plan For War Bonds

War bond officials in New York State are watching with interest the "milk check deduction plan" of the Hillside Producers Cooperative Association, an independent cooperative of dairy farmers in the eastern part of Columbia County just south of Albany. This is said to be the first experience with deductions from farmers' checks for war purchases.

The drive for deductions was undertaken at the initiative of the women's Auxiliary of the cooperative. A committee of three from the Auxiliary has undertaken to visit all members of the cooperative during April to obtain authorizations, according to the monthly bulletin issued by the cooperative.

War bond leaders are particularly interested since the sale of war bonds among farmers has presented physical obstacles. Long distances must be travelled to visit a few farm families every day. Officials see in the cooperative deduction plan a possible way of speeding purchases on the countryside.

Mass Meeting Sunday to End Negro Parley

A mass meeting at the Abyssinian Baptist Church this Sunday at 4:00 P.M. will climax the Eastern Seaboard Conference on the Problems of The War and The Negro People, sponsored by the National Negro Congress. The Conference will be held April 10 and 11.

Speakers at the mass meeting Sunday will be Congressman Vito Marcantonio; Councilman A. Clay Powell Jr.; James B. Carey, National Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Mrs. Edmunds Grant of the National Student Division, Y.W.C.A., and Max Yergan, President of the National Congress.

Speakers at the Saturday session on Manpower, which will include discussion of full utilization of Negroes in industry through the establishment of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, will be Mr. Edward Lawson of the F.E.P.C., Mr. Ferdinand Smith of the National Maritime Union, and Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, Executive Secretary of the National Association for Colored Graduate Nurses.

Steel Workers Plan Fight on Absenteeism

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, April 6.—A four-point program to reduce absenteeism in the steel industry was adopted here at an all-day conference yesterday by more than 600 representatives of labor-management committees from Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania steel plants.

The gathering called by the United Steel Workers of America and presided over by William F. Donovan, the union's regional director, urged all labor-management production committees to take the following immediate steps to cut absenteeism:

1—Determine the extent to which absence is a problem in the plant.

2—Learn from the workers the reasons for absenteeism and their suggestions for its elimination.

3—Present, and enforce, in so far as possible with the cooperation of management, a program for reducing absences to a minimum.

4—Plan with management and the union membership for the production of war materials in such a manner that the effect of unavoidable absences is negligible.

All of the speakers, including representatives of labor, management and the government, in the spirit of the pending military offensive, urged the elimination of all labor-management "suspicions" because "this is the time for action."

MCDONALD SPEAKS

David J. McDonald, the CIO union's International Secretary-Treasurer, pointed out that government agencies were being compelled by the ever tightening manpower situation to pay the greatest attention to the keeping of every ma-



Union Buttons Stay On, 250 Girls Back

War production resumed at full capacity at the Schoonmaker Insulator Co., Greenwich Ave., yesterday after management signed a union stipulation and reinstated 250 girls, locked out because they wore union buttons.

Uncle Sam had lost eight hours' output of vitally needed

Buttons because A. P. Lexington

Blood, company executive, ordered newly-organized workers out of the plant unless they removed their union insignia.

The lookout was ended when through the State Board of Mediation, Blood withdrew his objections to ordinary union buttons and unionists promised not to designate departmental standards until a National Labor Relations Board poll determines a collective bargaining unit at the shop.

Local 1226, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, has petitioned the NLRB for an election and is enlisting government cooperation to speed its scheduling to prevent further production interruptions. It was "UE" buttons, which drew management fire. An American Federation of Labor Federal local, 21863, has also been carrying on organizational work at the shop.

Ward's suit is aimed at the Photo-Engravers, Pressmen and Assistants, Typographical and Bookbinders international unions, cooperating in the nation-wide campaign to unionize the Donnelly concern, which locked out the various crafts, one at a time, between 1908 and 1907, and since has maintained a boycott of union labor.

The OWI pointed out that if every citizen is to make the greatest possible contribution to the war, each will have to do more than satisfy his hunger. The factor nutrition specialists have called "hidden hunger" will become increasingly important during 1943, the OWI said.

A survey made by the Bureau of Agriculture showed that as late as 1936 more than one-third of the men in this country had diets that were in obvious need of improvement and only one-fourth had diets that could be classed as good.

This survey indicated that there was room for improvement in the eating habits of families at all income levels.

The OWI charges that our union is sniping at the mine workers is completely false."

R. J. Thomas Replies to Lewis Attack

Detroit, April 6 (UPI)—President R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) denied today charges by John L. Lewis that high UAW officials oppose Lewis' demands for higher wages for his United Mine Workers.

Thomas said in a statement that "I and all other officers of the United Automobile Workers' Union are strongly in favor of the miners' wage demands. I and our vice-president, Richard T. Frankensteen, who have served on the War Labor Board, have constantly opposed the 'Little Steel' formula which seeks to freeze the wages of labor."

"Mr. Lewis' charges that our union is sniping at the mine workers is completely false."

Philip J. Clowes, Associate Director of the W.P.B. Labor Division, cited several examples of increased production and efficiency as the result of functioning labor-management committees in steel mills in this area.

His remarks were strengthened by J. T. Turner, chief industrial engineer of the Wheeling Steel Corp.; E. L. Cleveland, industrial relations director of the Marion Steam Shovel Co.; T. A. Brown, assistant superintendent of the Youngstown plant of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. and R. B. Cullen, personnel director of the Columbus plant of the Blaw-Knox Co., all of whom testified to the contributions of full labor representation on the joint

union and work station fully occupied."

"Full utilization of productive manpower, however," McDonnell said, "cannot be accomplished merely by edict." Government agencies, no matter how useful in their sphere, are too far removed from the plant itself to accomplish much in the way of improving production simply on their own initiative."

"That job," the principal speaker concluded, "in all logic belongs to management and labor in the plant itself."

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union and work station fully occupied."

Chairman of the labor drive here is Police Sergeant John Fitzsimmons.

Vice-chairman is Seymour Schreiber for the CIO and John Ryan for the

huge United Electrical, Radio

and Machine Workers Union in the

General Electric plant, with a mem-

bership of \$32,000, started the bail-

rolling last week by buying another

\$10,000 worth of bonds out of the

union treasury. This brings the

local's bond purchase to a total of

\$110,000.

The board also pledged full par-

icipation of the union in the drive.

It will take the campaign into the

shops through its apparatus, urging

every worker to buy at least one

dollar during the month with cash.

It will also assist in manning bond

purchase books in various public

places. More than 80 per cent of the

G.E. workers now purchase bonds

under the 10 per cent payroll de-

duction plan.

Conn. Labor Makes Move For More Unity

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, April 6.—Speaking in New Haven today, State Representative Nicholas Tomassetti of New Britain announced the disbanding of Labor's Non-Partisan League, as a measure to create greater unity of all win-the-war forces behind the program and leadership of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Tomassetti, a leader of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers sponsored both rally and advertisement which centered around the UE national offer to foreign cost-of-living increases provided guarantees of price control, rationing, wage stabilization and a fair and square tax program are assured.

Major Roberta, several state legislators, management spokesmen and scores of CIO and AFL unionists participated in the community rally, which developed a round table discussion on main war questions and sent a message to Economic Stabilization Director James Byrnes backing national UE proposals.

"Since that time," Mr. Tomassetti said, "the League has energetically served its member organizations, which are primarily CIO unions, and the general public. However, with the coming of total war, and the consequent growth in the importance of public affairs work, the CIO has correctly decided to place the responsibility for this work directly on the shoulders of the State and Local Councils, and the local unions. Our State Committee approves of this policy, believing that it will be the greatest contribution to effective win-the-war action. To continue the League under such circumstances would be mere duplication of effort. Therefore, in the interest of unity, which we have always sought, and which is now more important than ever in this people's war, we have voted to disband the League, and urge all our members to work more actively than ever on public affairs matters in their locals and CIO Councils.

Edward McCrone, CIO Regional Director, made the following statement following adoption of the resolution to disband:

"I feel that Labor's Non-Partisan League has played an important part in the political and legislative field in the past, but now that the CIO has Industrial Union Councils in practically every Congressional District and a State-wide Industrial Union Council, I feel that the political and legislative functions of the CIO should be promoted through these Councils.

Therefore, I urge all of the CIO locals that were affiliated with Labor's Non-Partisan League, and all other CIO unions in Connecticut to join hands in making the Connecticut Industrial Union Council a bigger and greater organization.

The CIO's participation resulted in Baltimore's being the first major city and Maryland the first state to exceed their quotas.

In a letter to Monroe Swetland, national director of the National CIO Committee for American and Allied War Relief, Chief Judge S. K. Dennis, chairman of the Baltimore Red Cross chapter, expressed "deep appreciation of the valuable cooperation extended with the utmost alacrity by the officers and men affiliated with the CIO in the Baltimore area."

Judge Dennis credited Nat Klein, area director for the National CIO Committee, for being "largely responsible for getting the campaign off to a good start."

"For it cannot be a matter of mere chance or coincidence," Judge Dennis continued, "that the men in all the factories and plants employing CIO members contributed so generously. Let me say further that the work so well done this year will, I feel sure, bear additional efforts hereafter in subsequent efforts."

The OWI pointed out that if every citizen is to make the greatest possible contribution to the war, each will have to do more than satisfy his hunger. The factor nutrition specialists have called "hidden hunger" will become increasingly important during 1943, the OWI said.

A survey made by the Bureau of Agriculture showed that as late as 1936 more than one-third of the men in this country had diets that were in obvious need of improvement and only one-fourth had diets that could be classed as good.

This survey indicated that there was room for improvement in the eating habits of families at all income levels.

Administrative and financial work

with the CIO locals in the state to

exceed their quotas.

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CHANGE THE WORLD



*'Siege of Leningrad' Has
A Message for Americans,
Few of Whom Feel the War*

By MIKE GOLD

The war has barely touched us. The Big Money is being made hand over profiteer fist. Labor union fakers still are busy. All's boozing on Wall Street.

We still have a Maginot Line complex. Our historic barricade consists of the Atlantic and Pacific. To quote Mr. John Dos Passos, eminent Trotskyite screwball and isolationist, "Thank God for the Atlantic Ocean."

But no torpedoed seaman ever thanked God for the big lonesome cold ocean where the slimy swastika snakes abound. Only a smug novelist and similar steamheated thinkers can feel, so smug and safe.

Or take the American Jews. No people has suffered more horror and misery in this terrible war. Hitler has murdered no less than two million Jews. He has threatened to torture five million more into the grave. Only the Red Army can now stop this massacre of one-third of the entire Jewish population.

But a group of New York Jewish social-democrats, consisting of David Dubinsky, Abe Cahans and that type of smug reactionary, feel so little concern over Europe, that they stab the Red Army in the back. This Army which brings salvation to the Jews of Hitler's Europe.

It is just another sample of the horrible smugness that still prevails in America. The Jewish prisoners of Hitler Europe, of whatever political conviction, are praying tonight for freedom and the victory of the Red Army. What must they think of fat, smug labor politicians of New York, supposedly their Jewish brothers, who sabotage Russia?

No, Americans have not yet suffered in this war; none, that is, except the minority who have already lost sons, husbands and brothers on the early casualty lists.

The parents of the five Sullivan boys, the wife of Colin Kelly, the mother of Mayer Levin—such as these do not hold mass meetings to slander Russia. They go on fighting Hitlerism, the enemy which destroyed their loved ones, which threatens all that is dear to Americans.

And the people of Russia have been through all the suffering imaginable to human flesh and blood. Every Russian home has lost a son, a daughter and other dear ones.

It would be good for all Americans to get to see a picture like "The Siege of Leningrad" which shows raw, bloody, terrible suffering—no glamor or heroics, just the dull daily grind of a year of unbroken hunger and heroism.

This picture (now at the Irving Place Theatre) conveys some of the stark, primitive character of a war that has blotted out twenty centuries of civilization. The Leningraders for a year returned to the cave. A city as large as Chicago dipped its drinking water out of the river. It had no heat all through an Arctic winter. Food almost totally disappeared. Every day the big shells and bombs destroyed new streets and buildings.

There were no street cars or autos—finally even the numerous corpses or starved babies and their parents were put on sleds and pulled by hand to some bleak burial ground.

The Russians never gave up. The slanders of Abe Cahans or David Dubinsky did not convince Leningraders that America was their enemy and Hitler their friend.

They fought on. They suffered, as we have never suffered in America, and by all the powers, should never suffer, for humanity should never be put to such torture.

The Leningrad picture is so grim, real and terrible that it grips the stomach in knots of pain and rage.

Such a picture makes you understand why every Russian regards the killing of Nazis as the holiest and most necessary of human labors today.

Contrast such a picture of stark suffering with the pretty postcards brought back from Africa by a squad of Hollywood photographers under Colonel Zanuck.

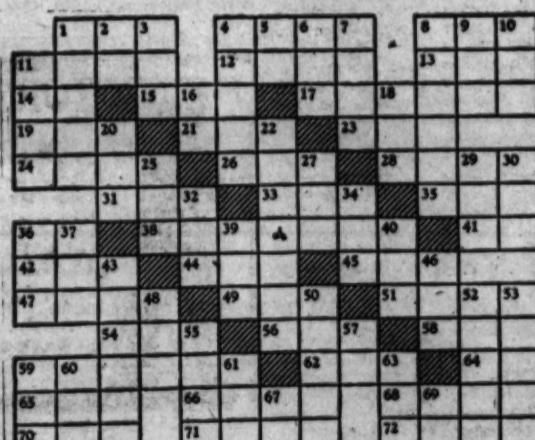
Their film, "At the Front," colored like those violent chrome postcards you buy for a penny in 5 and dime stores, has a few brief moments of rapid action and bombing danger.

We will get better newsreels than this, with more true feeling and understanding of all that a terrible war means to the fathers and mothers of America.

"The Siege of Leningrad" does not try to make war pretty. But out of its grim horror comes more of a testimonial to human greatness and the nobility of the common man than out of all the picture postcards and gaudy glamor of this Hollywood essay into depths beyond the musical comedy mind.

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



HORIZONTAL

- 1 Buddhist pillar
- 2 Boisterous
- 3 To carry
- 4 Preposition
- 5 Sesame
- 6 Note of scale
- 7 Grisly brown
- 8 Landed property
- 9 Worm
- 10 Moccasin
- 11 To dine
- 12 Slave
- 13 Uncooked
- 14 Draft animal
- 15 Still
- 16 Thick black substance
- 17 Organ of hearing
- 18 Neuter pronoun
- 19 Not exaggerated
- 20 Earth goddess
- 21 Briny
- 22 Sensibility
- 23 Youngster
- 24 To conduct
- 25 To obtain

VERTICAL

- 1 Deposit of loam
- 2 Near
- 3 To spread for drying
- 4 Pertaining to the moon
- 5 Proposition
- 6 Southwest-ern Indian
- 7 Portion of medicine
- 8 Seaport
- 9 An image
- 10 Fruit seed
- 11 Moist
- 12 Rall
- 13 Woody plant
- 14 Above
- 15 Scottish cap
- 16 Vessel's curved planking
- 17 One who supplies food
- 18 Vegetable
- 19 Lamprey
- 20 Before
- 21 Point
- 22 Rodent
- 23 Sick
- 24 To fasten
- 25 Label
- 26 Female deer
- 27 Click beetle
- 28 A man's nickname
- 29 Cry of crow
- 30 Man's nickname
- 31 Also
- 32 High mountain
- 33 Correlative of either
- 34 Above
- 35 Deposit of loam
- 36 Curved
- 37 Planking
- 38 Supplied
- 39 Vegetable
- 40 Lamprey
- 41 Before
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- 54 Above
- 55 Deposit of loam
- 56 Curved
- 57 Planking
- 58 Supplied
- 59 Vegetable
- 60 Lamprey
- 61 Before
- 62 Point
- 63 Rodent
- 64 Sick
- 65 Label
- 66 Indigent
- 67 Above
- 68 Parched
- 69 Fruit seed
- 70 Moist
- 71 Rall
- 72 Light stroke

Answer to Saturday's Puzzle

Victory Workshop Exhibits Art As Weapon for Total War

By Julian Kaye

The Victory Workshop of the Arts League of America has opened an exhibition "Art, a Weapon for Total War" at the New School for Social Research, current till April 16. It is the most comprehensive exhibition yet held showing what the role of the artist can be in wartime, supplementing the recent ALA show at the Wildenstein Galleries which showed paintings by 60 artists on war subjects. This exhibition shows how artists have joined in the war effort with the various techniques at their command, such as posters (for production, morale, organizational campaigns, etc.), charts and wall-newspapers for visual education, pamphlet illustration, cartoons (political, satirical, comic), insignia, three-dimensional displays and puppetry. Here we have the concrete evidence of the role which the creative artist can play if only his unique abilities are recognized and mobilized for use in the war effort.

Since the formation of the ALA a year ago, attempts have been made to interest the authorities in Washington, civilian and military, in the need for utilizing the artist as an important element in winning the war. As yet there has been no program developed by the administration for this purpose, even to the extent that the official manpower occupational questionnaires does not mention the category "artist" among the 60 occupations listed.

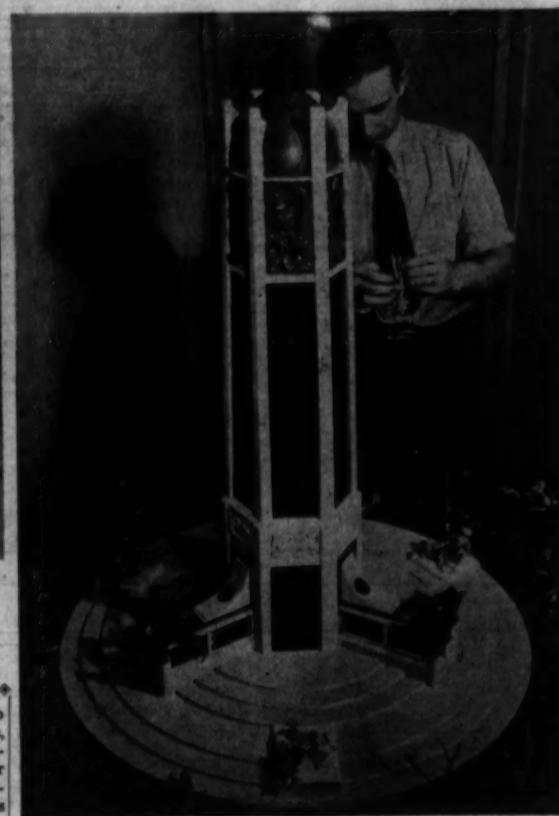
Our Allies Have Organized Art

Our Allies have mobilized the artist and are utilizing his talents in an organized fashion. The British government and various private organizations in England have commissioned artists to depict various phases of the war endeavor, for purposes of morale and for historical record. The Soviet Union has of course long had an artists' organization, which now devotes itself to the war effort and proves that art can be a weapon and that men with long and arduous training in the highly skilled techniques of art are of the utmost value in building and maintaining morale, in stimulating production, and in forwarding the education of the people along the many new lines necessary to the winning of the war.

The Victory Workshop has been organized for the purpose of providing all interested organizations with the artistic skills which can be utilized to further their purpose in the war effort, whether it be the field of production, or propaganda and education, or morale building. For instance, one artist whose work is shown at the exhibition was hired by one of the large ship-building yards in the East to do various signs needed around the yard. He has since extended his work into the



Above: A Soviet cartoon. Right: Model of tomb to Hitler, Moscow.



A Diamond Ring

By A. Dell

The Moskowitzes lived on the fifth floor of a walk-up tenement, way over on the East Side. They had four rooms, one of which they rented to me for ten dollars a month. In the remaining three rooms lived Mr. Moskowitz, his wife, their 12-year-old son, Sammy, and Grandma Moskowitz, whom everyone called Bubbs.

I figured that as soon as I got a job I'd move to a place where I wouldn't have to climb those five flights of stairs, but when that time came and I told them I was moving, the women turned on the weeps. Why? Moskowitz had big plans for the artist to come to this exhibition, learn from it the many functions of the artist and their application to their own part to the war effort, discuss the matter with representatives of the Victory Workshop, and then plan and carry out the many projects on which the artist will prove invaluable.

It is still not too late to prove that culture and art need not die in our country while we fight an all-out war for the preservation of our culture. And now, as always, working men must take the initiative in helping their fellow workers in the field of art to exist as artists and to make their vital contribution to the war effort.

The government itself doesn't yet see the possibility of using the artist, thus labor itself must take the initiative. Union men should take the matter up at labor-management meetings. Union activities can themselves be stimulated and enhanced by using the work of artists. Delegations from union and from plants should come to this exhibition, learn from it the many

functions of the artist and their application to their own part to the war effort, discuss the matter with representatives of the Victory Workshop, and then plan and carry out the many projects on which the artist will prove invaluable.

Sammy was overjoyed. This was the first Christmas present he had ever given his mother.

The next morning, being Christmas, he gave it to her, and the firemen began.

It should have heard it! "A

Christmas present — for me?" At first she didn't understand, but as it penetrated she began to get angry. Why? Moskowitz had big plans for his job and if I moved they'd be unable to pay the rent. That's how I came to live in an icebox all winter.

I had to keep my shirt and pants on when I went to sleep; it was so cold in that room.

Moskowitz had no luck getting a job. He'd go out early each morning, full of hope, and come home about noon, depressed and empty handed. Then he'd set to work on his "inventions."

He wasn't really an inventor—he just liked to putter around with tools, and once he fixed up some complicated automatic gadget by using an old alarm clock mechanism.

A BIG INVENTION

Mrs. Moskowitz had dubbed him an inventor. That happened shortly after he lost his job. Once when her neighbors were pitying her while boasting about how well their husbands were doing (they all lived in cold water flats), Mrs. Moskowitz had put on her best manner and said, "Don't you worry about Moskowitz. He's working on a big invention. It'll make us thousand of dollars—maybe millions!"

Her neighbors raised their eyebrows and took it for what it was worth and, being kindly women, didn't press her further — that is none except Mrs. Fenster. Mrs. Fenster who lived across the hall said, "Listen to her, putting on air!" (she pronounced it hairs), "when she has to keep a boarder to pay the rent."

"But Mom!" Sammy was tearful. He was a holiday. School is closed. It must be a holiday when school is closed."

That set her off again.

Poor Sammy was hurt and bewildered. He came into my room and had a good cry, and I went to talk to Mrs. Moskowitz. I was able to calm her down a little and get her to look at Sammy's present. When the box was opened and the ring exposed, her mouth dropped open. "A Diamond Ring," she gasped in capital letters, and immediately slipped it on her finger.

"For this I send you to Hebrew School," she shouted. "You should learn about Christmas!" Christmas was no holiday to us—we got our own holidays! For this we give him an education—he should observe the Goyish holidays. On Yom Kippur he can't fast—but on Christmas you can give presents! Take it away from here — it's a shame for the neighbors! Oh, if Mrs. Fenster should hear about this, I'll never live it down!"

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Jefferson Today

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S name has never burned more brightly before the eyes of the American people than this April, the month of the 200th anniversary of his birth. For it was Jefferson who, perhaps more than any one man, forged the ideals, the tactics, and the organization of the first democratic Republic in the world.

Jefferson won his fight.

His teachings will help us to win ours.

The people have been deprived of the great, clear-sighted lessons of our American traditions by generations of reactionary historians who obscured these lessons; or by cynical, shallow debunkers who tried to blind the people to the splendors of America's revolutionary-democratic traditions.

That America needs to dig deeply again into its history is shown by the New York Times survey which, with distortions and exaggerations perhaps, shows the need for wider study. But study of our history is not only dry dates and names; it is the study of the past in order to change and improve the present.

It is in this spirit that the working people of America have been renewing their studies of Jefferson and his co-fighters.

In this spirit, the Communist Party leader, Earl Browder, has restored the full meaning of the Jefferson struggle for a democratic America.

In the same spirit, the Workers School of New York, for the past few years educating an entire generation of the labor movement on the half-forgotten traditions of American history, sponsors on Friday evening the important Jefferson Memorial Meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House in this city.

This meeting, occurring in the midst of a great war for the survival of American democracy, will be a symbol of the new study of American history in the Jefferson spirit.

Friday's meeting will study Jefferson's role in history in order to make the same kind of history today.

De Gaulle's Trip

WE ARE, of course, in no position to know exactly what impelled Gen. Eisenhower to postpone Gen. de Gaulle's visit to North Africa. We do know that any delay in advancing unity between the de Gaulle and Giraud forces in North Africa is bound to be harmful to the prosecution of the war and to Allied unity.

If further delays are to be excused by reasons of "military expediency," it should be noted that such reasons have not stood in the way of Gen. Mark W. Clark's visit to Spanish Morocco, where he met with Franco's High Commissioner.

It should also be noted that the de Gaulleists have found it militarily expedient to announce the restoration of the constitutional system in Lebanon and increase the number of people's deputies to the legislature, to which an election is to be held shortly.

If the postponement of de Gaulle's unity trip means, as Secretary Hull inferred in a general explanation of North African policy, that no political changes are to be expected until after the war, some pressing questions naturally arise:

Will no steps be taken to clean the Vichyites and fascists out of the French colonies now occupied by American troops?

Will no effort be made to restore democratic liberties to the people and mobilize them for the joint war against the common enemy?

And, the most immediate and pressing of

all, will the same spirit of political delay postpone the immediate and unconditional release of the Spanish Republican prisoners in the concentration camps and forced labor battalions?

At the great Carnegie Hall meeting Monday night J. Alvarez del Vayo, former foreign minister of the Spanish Republic, declared that since March 15 not a single Spanish prisoner had been released in North Africa.

No spirit of delay should interfere with the nation-wide campaign for the release of the Spanish Republicans. That is one thing the American people can do something about—quickly.

Inflation Fallacies

THE New York Times properly supports the President's veto of the higher-prices Bankhead bill. But it insists that, as part of the fight against higher prices, wages should be cut and overtime abolished. It also opposes, by implication, the whole idea of incentive pay which is now receiving the favorable attention of the WPB and the War Labor Board.

The Times assumes that because consumers' goods supplies are declining that wages must also decline. They argue that unless wages are cut, the workers will jack up prices by competing for the smaller amount of available goods.

But this need not happen at all.

All that is necessary to prevent higher prices in the face of a diminishing supply is to ration the supply and place price ceilings on all goods. The way to stop higher prices is to outlaw higher prices by Congressional or executive action, and to enforce the law. The "excess wages" will go to the war effort through war bonds and savings.

The Times attitude takes no account of the need for increasing war production. It assumes that we can increase the work loads on patriotic labor in the factories while curtailing workers' diets, and without any incentive other than to increase the profits of the corporations who will pocket the value of the increased output and lowered costs.

Anti-Labor Dragnet

IF ANY labor man has been living in a fool's paradise concerning the peril existing in the Hobbs-Pegler bill, he must have had his eyes opened by the Washington dispatch to Monday's New York Sun.

The Sun dispatch proceeds to present such an explanation of the measure's intent as serves to emphasize its fatal and even fatal effects for labor. It is not any such home-spun, hand-made contraption originating in the head of Sam Hobbs of Alabama, as it is pawned off to be. This measure has been consciously and hypocritically drawn so as to appear to be a bill against racketeering. Why, says the Sun correspondent, there is not even one mention of "labor" in it pages.

But the Washington story goes on to relate, from the anti-labor viewpoint, that the Hobbs bill is intended as an over-all labor-smashing device. The words "robbery" and "extortion" in the "obstruction of interstate commerce" can be so construed, and are intended to be so construed, as to have a dragnet effect in persecuting union organizations and their leaders.

The CIO is right in denouncing this bill as a pernicious "labor-baiting" proposal. It is to be hoped that labor will have enough appreciation of this fact, to muster all its resources at once against the measure.

The same hue and cry was raised at the Moscow Trials when

The POLITICAL SCENE

On Studying American History

By Milton Howard

IT IS true that the American people, and particularly the youth, do not know the fundamentals of their country's history?

The New York Times' survey of 7,000 college freshmen, based on answers to 23 factual questions, leads us to believe that "high school students possess an insufficient knowledge of United States history."

Others, including Senators and educators, cry "shocking."

Even if one may not accept at face value the very low ratings which come up in the Times' survey it is nevertheless obvious that its study reveals a widespread ignorance of basic American data which justifiably causes concern.

We think, therefore, that the New York Times is right in urging that the study of American history be a requirement for college degrees. We also think that the Times would do well to fight for more Federal appropriations for schools as against the opposition of the "economy hounds" for whom popular education is a waste of money.

But, with all due respect to the formidable statistical indictment drawn up against the students and the people, we urge a certain caution in accepting wholesale the shrill conclusions of certain educators.

In fact, we wonder about the motives of such an educator as Mr. Hugh Russell Fraser, one of the two authors of the New York Times' test, and an official of the United States Office of Education. Mr. Fraser does not see in the ignorance of American history facts an argument for more schools; on the contrary, he decides that the poor showing of the students gives him an opportunity to attack that particular method of interpreting history which he scornfully calls "social studies," and he insists that his own method of interpreting history be substituted.

They re-discovered the fight that Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln had had to wage against the entrenched reaction of the Supreme Court.

The pitfalls they have stumbled into has been due to a failure to recognize that the structure of history does not lend itself to the technique of social studies...

"Some of them are beginning to realize that history, which is essentially the recording of events, requires, in its elementary stages, a chronological time-sequence approach...

"And this chronological time-sequence approach to American history, which the social studies ex-

tremists have abandoned, has led to some curious results."

So it is not only the amount of history which is being disputed here, but also the method and approach, the interpretation and the conclusions for the present which are being assailed.

IT IS here that we must part company with the authors of the survey, and even warn against the pressure which they may be able to generate against what they derisively call "social studies" of America's history.

For such derision on their part may conceal a desire, not to spread and deepen the study of American history, but a desire to do the opposite—to curb the recent popular revival of American democratic traditions by stifling it with the mechanical "chronological time-sequence approach."

That is to say, there may be an effort to use the admitted inadequacies of historical knowledge among students as an excuse for replacing a knowledge of the content of America's history, solely by dates, names and places.

The fact of the matter is that the present generation of Americans, though it is paying the penalty for the ravages of its education by the "economy hounds," feels a more urgent need for grasping the traditions of American democracy than any other since the Civil War.

DANGER and national crises produce not only living history, but a desire to understand past history.

The generation of Americans which found itself in the storms of the 1929-33 economic crisis not only made history, but also re-discovered the long-buried American traditions.

They re-discovered the fight that Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln had had to wage against the entrenched reaction of the Supreme Court.

They had to grope for a reinvigorated contact with the struggles against the "Monarchs," the "Monarchs," the "money-men" whom Jefferson indicted as the enemies of the nation, with the Jackson fight against the "Biddle-men" who wrought monopoly, with the Lincoln who said grimly of the Supreme Court decision to uphold slavery, "Let them enforce it!"

The generation of Americans, since the depression decade, may not have known all that they should have known about the factual data

of our history (if so it was not their fault). But they did think and act in the spirit of a profoundly instinctive understanding of the essence of American historical development.

In this people's movement, in which the American Communists played a part, it was inevitable, essential, that the Communists would play their part also in the revival of American history studies. To help enlighten his fellow-Americans as to the meaning of Trotskyist Fifth Column treason in the Soviet Union, Earl Browder revived for his countrymen the half-forgotten dramas of American treason in its own revolutionary struggles for independence and unity.

TO RESTORE for his country the basis of a truly national, truly democratic foreign policy, Browder broke through the cobwebbed door that led to the forgotten gold mines of Jeffersonian and Lincolnian alliance with the world's progressive forces and socially advanced states.

This generation of Americans is exulting in a new appreciation of America's past, exulting in the kinship with the giants of our past, a kinship which our own desperate struggle for survival makes keener than ever before.

We are finding out that we have been deprived of our historic heritage by apologists for treason, by snarled and frightened academics who tried to tell us that we must admire Aaron Burr as well as Jefferson (see Prof. Charles Beard's apology for this traitor in W. H. MacClellan's book "Aaron Burr's Conspiracy"); that we must admire the Bill of Rights and the Federalist conspirators who tried to undermine it; that we must admire Lincoln and the slave-holders who tried to destroy him; that we must applaud the abolition of slavery but scorn John Brown, Thaddeus Stevens, Frederick Douglass and the Abolitionists.

If the New York Times' revelations results in a nationwide movement for American history studies it will have made a contribution to the nation. For such studies are already growing under the spur of a new Americanism, the kind that dedicates itself to a Jefferson Memorial meeting this week at which Mr. Earl Browder and U. S. Ambassador to Chile, Claude Bowers, jointly study and pay respect to that kind of American the "chronological time-sequence" educators are mortally afraid of, Thomas Jefferson.

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Letters from Our Readers

Echoing Nazi Propaganda

New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I wish to call your attention to a radio talk by Bishop Joseph F. Gavina, chief of Chaplains of the Polish Army.

He spoke over WABC, March 31 at 3:15 P. M. In his speech he falsely said that those Polish children who were evacuated from different parts of Poland, by the Soviets (Red Army) were taken to collective farms by truck loads, and that these children are being tortured on those farms by back-breaking labor. He appealed to Americans to pray for these unfortunate children. He seems to have forgotten that the Nazis are torturing Poland.

J. MARTIN.

Ex-Coal Miner Writes...

Charleston, W. Va.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Like a lot of other guys Sender Garlin goes merrily confusing goblins with leprechauns. (Constant Reader, April 1)

May I point out that goblins don't know how to read and therefore cannot interfere with the written word.

Whereas leprechauns being semi-literate and half-educated are the cause of all these typographical errors.

FRANCIS X. O'MALLEY

Mr. Friedman Convicts Himself

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

PM published a letter in their March 24th issue from Samuel H. Friedman, Editor of The Call in regard to the Ehrlich-Alter case which is very revealing. He wrote:

"We believe dictatorship and totalitarianism must be fought and will be fought by Socialists—regardless of whether Russia is militarily on the United Nations' side or not; regardless of whether the Russian soldiers fight bravely and tenaciously and successfully for their homeland or not."

This letter shows how correct the Soviet Union was in destroying these traitors.

When Mr. Friedman says Socialists fight dictatorship and totalitarianism, I know he is lying. For if they were really interested in fighting totalitarianism they would be the staunchest defenders of the Soviet Union—for the Soviet Union has done the lion's share of destroying the Nazis to date.

It seems to me that the government should take steps immediately in this country to see to it that Mr. Friedman, the Call, and its leaders are put away where they can't commit any acts against our country and the war effort.

W. TAYLOR

Sends Protest To N. Y. Post

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The following is a copy of a letter I sent to the New York Post on the Alter-Ehrlich case.

"I have been a constant reader of your paper and I have written to you before on the publicity that you have given the Alter and Ehrlich executions in the Soviet Union in December of 1942.

"These traitors were tried and found guilty on two counts.

"The same hue and cry was raised at the Moscow Trials when

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

JEAN PRICE

The Little Men Again

New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

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A. STONE

We Agree

Lowell, Mass.
Editor, Daily Worker: